

# RUSSIA.

Herald Special Report of the Origin of Prince Gortchakoff's Circular.

M. Thiers' Assurances the Cause of Its Promulgation.

Division of Opinion Among the British Ministers.

Almost Certain Dissolution of the English Cabinet.

Earl Russell May Head a War Ministry.

Conciliatory Reply of Gortchakoff to Earl Granville.

British Naval Reserves Ordered to Their Vessels.

Views of Baron Brunnow on the Situation.

Prussia's Position That of a Mediator.

Turkey Firm for Maintaining the Treaty of Paris.

An Austrian Military Budget Outlined to the Legislature.

## THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Bismarck's Dismissal—Prince Gortchakoff Hasty—M. Thiers' Misgivings and Statements in St. Petersburg—Russia Driving on the Cable—Place or Patriotism—Earl Granville's Reply and Cabinet Division in England—Conciliation.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
I am specially informed that Count Bismarck assured Mr. Odo Russell that he was not by any means privy to the issue of the Russian circular by Earl Granville on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Paris.

M. THIERS' STATEMENTS.  
It is now stated that Prince Gortchakoff was premature in the publication of the letter. It appears that M. Thiers, during his recent visit to St. Petersburg, stated to the Russian Minister that France had long since regarded the Treaty of Paris of 1856 as being unjust in its provisions towards Russia, just as the Treaty of 1815 was to France. M. Thiers expressed his surprise that Russia had not set the Treaty of 1856 aside before this time. He assured Prince Gortchakoff that everybody in France was now, as always, prepared to see and to consent to its abrogation.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT AND THE CIRCULAR.  
The declaration of M. Thiers had excited the public mind in Russia to such an extent that it is certain that if Prince Gortchakoff had not published the circular he would have been superseded by Count Ignatiev, the present Minister of the Czar in Constantinople, who is a pet favorite of the Muscovite party in Russia.

Prince Gortchakoff came out and "showed his hand" in order to save his place, but the popularity of the movement prevents him now from "backing out" of his position.

THE BRITISH CABINET REPLY.  
Earl Granville's note of the 10th instant, in reply, was despatched from London without consultation with his colleagues in the British Cabinet. Very great dissatisfactions expressed by Messrs. Bright, Cardwell, and Lowe at this course. They consider the Granville note as being hasty in tone and overbearing in expression. They allege that an English war for the sake of Turkey would be very unpopular, and also that the country is unprepared for war.

THE SOOTHING PROCESS.  
The United Cabinet have, it is said, to-day resolved to moderate the tone and attitude of the Queen's government towards Russia, and pursue a conciliatory policy with respect to the Eastern question generally.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S REPLY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Russian Reply to England and Austria—A Conciliatory Letter—Russia Does Not Want to Act Separately.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24, 1870.  
Prince Gortchakoff's reply to the British and Austrian governments is very conciliatory. It explains the pacific meaning of previous declarations and affirms that Russia craves peace generally, and in the East especially. It would be impossible to maintain it without a common understanding, and Russia shrinks from acting separately from the other Powers.

Gortchakoff's Reply Withdraws Nothing—Turkey's Answer Not Received.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
A special correspondent at St. Petersburg, 23d inst., evening, telegraphs as follows:—Gortchakoff's reply withdraws nothing, and is calm and firm. It will be delivered to-morrow. The Turkish reply is not yet received.

Diplomacy at Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
The London Post, referring to Gortchakoff's answer to Granville's note, expected here to-day, says:—Diplomacy is wholly at fault in conjecturing its nature.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Cabinet Crisis Imminent—Rumors of Changes—Earl Russell Bidding for Power—He Will Succeed Gladstone—A Letter from Him Against Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
A Cabinet crisis is imminent. All the Ministers are in town, and the meeting to be held to-morrow

(25th) will be decisive. Rumors are rife concerning changes in the Ministry, in consequence of differences of opinion as to the policy to be adopted towards Russia and the treatment of the pretensions of that government. There is a strong belief that Earl Russell is again bidding for power, and he may soon be in office. It is believed that Gladstone will be obliged to resign, and that Russell will succeed him. This information is obtained from the highest source. As additional confirmation of the report of changes, it should be stated that Earl Russell had a pamphlet printed on the European-Russian question, which he hurriedly withdrew at the last moment yesterday. Should Russell come into office he will be declared immediately. This morning's Times contains a letter from him, in which he says that if the Czar proposes to set aside by force the Treaty of 1856 let him meet him with force—the sooner the better.

Later—A Dissolution Certain—A War Ministry to be Formed.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
The dissolution of the present Ministry and the formation of a war Ministry is certain.

## BRITISH WAR MEASURES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Naval Reserve Ordered to Duty—Concentration of the Men.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
The government has issued orders for all the men belonging to the naval reserve to immediately join their vessels. The greatest activity prevails. Admiralty orders are constantly being issued for the concentration of the men at the dock yards.

## BARON BRUNNOW'S VIEWS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Visit to Baron Brunnow—What He Thinks of the Situation—An Amicable Result Expected.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
A correspondent to-day received from Baron de Brunnow, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia, the following information:—At this moment, when the question of peace or war between England and Russia is trembling in the balance, and is about to be decided in a few hours, while the air is filled with rumors of an alliance, in the event of war, between Russia and the United States, his Excellency recognized the vast importance of affording the people of the latter country the earliest and most authentic information of the course of events. He thus views the situation:—The question affects all the Cabinets—signatories of the Treaty of Paris. They are exchanging with each other views on this subject.

AN AMICABLE RESULT EXPECTED.  
I believe we are about to experience the result of their amicable explanations. These will, it is to be hoped, tend to a pacific solution. In this hope I will venture to pronounce, as a diplomatist, any opinion upon the question that forms the object of deliberations which are still open. This consideration, you will perceive, prevents me from more freely entering into the subject of your inquiries at the present moment, since to do so would not only be contrary to the usages and rules of the Imperial service of Russia, but might also entail special inconveniences. Under these peculiar circumstances I fully appreciate the good sentiments leading you to make your inquiries, but to-day can only repeat that it is hoped the action of the Cabinets will make possible the preservation of peace.

## PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Russian Interests With Germany—The St. Petersburg Press Cautious—Prussia Not to be Irritated.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
A special telegram from Berlin to the London Times, dated to-day, and transmitted specially to the New York Herald, states that Tinschens, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has cautioned the St. Petersburg press against supporting France and attacking Germany, as it is against Russian interests to irritate Prussia.

Prussia's Part in the Treaty of 1856—Her Present Diplomacy.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs under date of 24th that it is semi-officially announced that Prussia was not a party to the treaty of 1856 to the same extent as England, Austria and France. Prussia, it is stated, did not engage to consider every violation of the Treaty a *casus belli*, but only to demand respect for the integrity of Turkey. This position will give to the Prussian government an opportunity of offering mediation to prevent the threatened rupture with the best prospects of success.

## THE AUSTRIAN VIEW.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Estimates of the War Minister—His Budget Demand and Appropriations—News from Constantinople.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, 1870.  
I am enabled to specially telegraph to the Herald that Minister of War Von Roon will demand from Austria and the Hungarian delegations in Pesth an extraordinary budget credit of 90,000,000 of florins, to be distributed, according to his estimate, as follows:—Six millions for the augmentation of the cavalry mounts, by the purchase of an increased number of horses for the use of the troops; thirteen millions to pay for harness and equipments which have been already purchased; four millions to pay the remainder of the charges incurred by the suppression of the Balkan insurrection; six millions due for the discharge of former deficits; fourteen millions for the purchase of arms; eight millions for engineering and fortifications, and nine millions for army clothing.

## TURKEY FIRM ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Turkish government remains resolute on the Eastern question to the last degree and will not permit the least violation of the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

## MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The New Free Press corroborates the report that large bodies of Russian troops are concentrating near Odessa and in the northeast of Jassy. It is, nevertheless, only as a military demonstration.

## RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET—EXPLANATIONS TO BE DEMANDED.

The Potocki Ministry has resigned.

The delegations meet to-day at Pesth. Bismarck will be questioned on the foreign policy. The Red Book, containing the answer to the Russian note, will be laid before the House. Count Andrassy inclines towards peace.

## THE SULTAN FIRM—AWAITING THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

A correspondent telegraphs to-day:—It is officially

declared here that the Porte will not tolerate the slightest infringement of the Treaty of 1856.

Gortchakoff's answer to Bismarck's note was expected to-day. He was calm, but adhering to his original position.

It is believed in official circles that Russia is far better prepared for war than is generally supposed.

## AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, 1870.

Baron von Beust, replying to Prince Gortchakoff, insists on the force of the obligations contracted in 1856, which are not to be evaded or annulled. Deference only exacts a reply. The fact that Turkey can sustain a fleet where Russia cannot is not sufficient for arbitrarily dissolving the treaty. The action of Russia endangers all existing and future treaties. Turkey is not responsible for the union of the principalities. Turkey asks that we shall not give our sanction to a breach of the treaty. The mere holiday excursions of frigates into the Buxine, with prizes on board, were perfectly harmless. Russia, should have shown her dissatisfaction and spoken at the proper time. Austria deplores Russia's determination and expresses her surprise at it. She points out to Russia the inevitable consequences of the step she has taken.

In a second note from von Beust to the Austrian Ambassador, Count Chotek, he denies having taken any initiative in 1867. He proposed a joint action of all the Powers, but no independent action, unless consequent upon a Congress, then, could have been serious. Now the greatest apprehensions exist. Excited as the Christian subjects of the Porte are, they will think the occasion is opportune to take in hand the solution of the Eastern question.

## TURKEY AND HER FRIENDS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Germany Friendly to Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.  
A telegram from Vienna dated to-day, and transmitted specially for the New York Herald, reports that a telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople states that the North German ambassador assures the Porte of the friendly feeling of Germany towards Turkey. All apprehension from Germany has ceased.

## Words of Comfort from Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.

A Constantinople despatch says the German Ambassador has assured the Porte of the friendship of Germany.

## BELGIAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Peaceful Solution Anticipated.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1870.

The correspondent of the New York Herald at Brussels telegraphs that a peaceful solution of the Russo-Eastern difficulty is anticipated. Russia is resolved to exercise a policy of conciliation. Turkey will accept the plan of a friendly examination in connection with the other Great Powers of Russia's complaints with a view to the modification of the Treaty of Paris.

## Personal Intelligence.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon for Savannah.

Mr. R. J. Bright, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Sentinel, is among the recent arrivals at the Astor House.

Rev. Dr. W. Platt, an eminent divine of Louisville, Ky., is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, preparing for his departure for Europe, whither he goes for the benefit of his health.

Colonel W. W. Bailey, of the United States Army, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel, on a brief visit.

Captain T. C. Terrell, of the United States Navy, who is on a pleasure tour, has engaged quarters at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator R. F. Rice, from Arkansas, who is suffering from asthma, has come to the city to obtain medical advice. It is said that his visit is also connected with political objects. Mr. Rice will remain for some time at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. M. D. Embil, a Cuban millionaire, has engaged rooms at the Grand Central Hotel, where he will remain all winter.

Two eminent "salts," Captain Moodie, of the steamer Cuba, and Captain McKieken, of the steamer Cuba, both of the United States, are temporarily at the New York Hotel.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy has left the St. Nicholas Hotel for Washington.

Lieutenant B. P. Bradford, of the flagship Delaware, is among the late arrivals at the Astor House.

Judge R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, arrived yesterday from Europe by the steamer Cuba and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will remain a few days.

Mr. F. P. Drain, American Consul General to Havana, arrived yesterday by the steamer Missouri, and will remain a few days at the New York Hotel.

Colonel James G. Barrett, ex-Mayor of Washington and proprietor of the Washington Patriot, left the city yesterday, homeward bound.

Count Boris Danzas, Secretary to the Russian Legation at Washington, is registered at the Brevoort House.

General D. B. Sacket, Inspector General of the United States Army, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. John H. Howard, who was formerly one of the largest hotel proprietors in this city, is among the arrivals by the steamer Cuba. He remained in Paris some time after the beginning of the siege, and was among the batch of Americans who, by the intervention of Minister Washburne, obtained leave to pass through the Prussian lines.

Mr. Galusha A. Crow, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, came to the city yesterday evening and put up at the Astor House, where he will remain for some time.

Commodore James Ashbury, who had been on a pleasure tour through the far West, is at present in New Orleans. He is expected to arrive in New York about December 1, and will return to his old apartments at the Brevoort House.

General R. C. Drum, of the United States Army, is temporarily at the Astor House, on his way to Washington.

Mr. Gordon McKay, a member of the aristocracy of the "Hub," has come to this city for the purpose of attending the reception given by his niece, who was lately married to Major A. Meiton, at her residence, No. 115 East Twenty-third street. Mr. McKay is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Judge James S. Farrar, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Manager of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday for Pittsburg.

## THE M'BARAHAN CASE—JOHN PIATT'S CARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you permit me to say, through your interesting family journal, that the statement made through your Washington correspondent touching the Cox-Grant affair, so far as I am concerned, is all ash? Mr. Clinton Rice, my only cousin, now in New York, is in no way connected with the Cox-Grant affair, and I have no objection to his being so stated in your paper.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
JOHN PIATT.

THE ARIZONA, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1870.

## WESTON'S WALK AND COLLAPSE.

He Struggles Bravely Till Evening—The Effort Entirely in Behalf of Science—Interest Taken in Him by the Scientific Society—An Experiment by the Doctors and Weston's Acquiescence.

Not even the roasting turkey and all the other good things that were going in such plenty yesterday could keep the crowds from gathering at the uptown rink to see Weston, the great pedestrian, in his battle with his brain and his muscle in attempting to perform the feat of walking 112 miles in twenty-four hours. Notwithstanding the fact that he had had scarcely an hour's sleep either Tuesday or Wednesday night, and that his entire system was, therefore, considerably impaired for the Herculean task he was engaged in, yet he came to the line punctually at a quarter-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, and, with cheerful courage, gaily set out on his twenty-four hours' journey. He had already during the earlier hours of the morning—from nine to three o'clock—got over fifteen miles without the slightest physical inconvenience; but when the rest came after that it was beginning to be evident that he could not longer continue at his work without the refreshment of a sound sleep, which by no means seemed likely to favor him. Yet during the day he had scarcely ever walked better, and more than ever indulged in his favorite sports.

His favorite sports, doing the circle at times in even less than 120, which was extraordinary good time for a third day's performance. On these occasions the audience was loud in its applause, and to say the truth, the more respectable classes, to encourage the pedestrian in his efforts, Weston seemed always to appreciate this kindness, and did his honest best to keep the problem which was at issue and which was occupying the minds of several prominent medical and scientific men present. Weston's walk on this occasion was not for the purpose of performing a pedestrian feat so much as to make himself, by the

wear and tear of his body to the extreme extent, a subject for scientific experiment for the benefit of humanity. This was an acknowledged fact by the scientific men in attendance, who watched almost every pulsation of the pedestrian with anxiety, and who chronicled it for future analysis and consideration. Among the most prominent scientific men present was Professor Doremus, who took especial interest in the result of the over-strain on Weston's body and mind, and who has accumulated from the three days' exertions a large number of facts from which he will be able to prepare a scientific opinion on several of the disputed scientific questions in similar connections. The fact that Weston was thus treated as a subject for scientific experiment was not for the purpose of performing a pedestrian feat so much as to make himself, by the

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